"He is," said Mr. Depew, "and if he is not, he soon will be, and then we will gather him 'n. He did good service for me last winter, and he is doing better now." (Laughter and applause.) AN INTERRUPTER NEATLY DISPOSED OF. Still later Mr. Depew, when dilating on the miserable condition of affairs brought about by Democratic misrule, asked suddenly: "Do you like that?"

"It's all right!" shouted a voice.

"Is it, indeed?" retorted the witty orator, turning to the interrupter. "All I can say to you, then, is that you must be either a Tammany office-holder or else never had a square meal.

office-holder or else never had a square meal, and are content with soup-houses."

That sally settled that man, and he was heard of no more during the evening.

In closing his speech, Mr. Depew made an effective appeal against the spirit of religious bigotry. "No man," he exclaimed amid applause, "is worthy the title of American citizen who drags religious questions into political discussions. (Applause.) We will all have hard enough work to get to heaven if allowed to try to get there in our own way. (Applause and laughter.) When we enter politics let us leave reenough work to get to heaven if anowed to try to get there in our own way. (Applause and laugh-ter.) When we enter politics let us leave re-ligious questions aside altogether, and go to the polls as loyal American citizens, ready to record poils as loyal American critizens, ready to record our votes for the party of our choice (applause), no man daring to make us afraid; for our Na-tional and State constitutions alike guarantee civil and religious liberty to every citizen in this tool with the constitutions. (Prolonged applause.)

MR. DEPEW'S SPEECH. After his preliminary remarks Mr. Depew spoke

Fellow Citizens: Every political campaign has its listinguishing features, some tragical and some somical. The present canyase, presents but here. ilizens: Every political campaign has its sing features, some tragical and some the present canvass presents both elected candidates of the Republican party are on the offices to which they will be trielected (cheers); the candidates of the party are on the run from the offices they have been nominated. (Laughter, combre side of the picture an aroused fering from unparalleled industrial and istress, are waiting the opportunity to the authors their indignation and condemnaters.)

manual visit upon its authors their indignation and condemnation. (Cheers.)

A most interesting book could be written upon the peculiarities of the electoral canvasses in the United States during the last half-century; not upon the principles discussed nor the issues involved, for they have been often the same, but upon the manner in which the battle has been set between the contending parties, upon the factional differences within the parties and the peculiar relations which distinguished statesmen and candidates maintained to the campaism, as the President, for instance in the present situation. It is a singular record that whenever the Democratic party has been in power at the crisis of its own continuance in authority, and in the presence of issues of the greatest moment to the country, it has lost its has been in power at the crisis of its own continuance in authority, and in the presence of issues of the greatest moment to the country, it has lost the body of the country and upon Congress by dissensions within its own ranks, which were not factional and not personal, but differences of opinion upon issues vital to any organization and to the prosperity of the country. I remember as a college stand in the battle of 185, when a section of the conserver of the country which have so that a conserver of the country but has only on the presence of spinion upon issues vital to any organization and to the prosperity of the country. I remember as a college stand in the battle of 185, when a section of the country of the country but the battle of 185, when a section of the country which have so have been considered and the battle of 185, when a section of the country which have so have been party upon the question of the extension of human slavery into the new Territories. I remember the contor of 1800, when the South azain in authority, forced issues upon the country which broke up the Administration of James Buchanan and led to the election of Abraham Lincoln. (Cheers, I remember how the Democratic President wavered between his duty to his outh of office to proserve the Union and his educated conviction on State rights, how one member of the Cabinet depleted the arreads and another the may varies, another member of the Cabinet depleted the arreads and another the navy varies, another member of the Cabinet depleted the arreads and another the party, varies, another member of the Cabinet depleted the arreads and another the party, and who had come from both of the old parties into this new organization. In the contest for the preservation of the Inion, for he salvation of the life of the Republic, for the uppression of slavery, for the perpetuity of free situations upon this continue, for the preservation of the life of the Republic, for the uppression of slavery, for the perpetuity of free situations upon this conti

In its manufactures, first in its educational equip-ment, first in all that constitutes a great Commonth, is proud of its history, of its government of its statesmen. Cheers,) It recalls with and of its statesmen. Cheers,) It recalls with satisfaction the administrations of Marcy and Silas Wright and William H. Seward; it points to their careers and others as marking an era of government which presented both example and instruction to the other States of the Union. The government of New-York during this continuance of Democratic ascendency of the last ten years has served to heighten our respect and increase our admiration for the periods represented by Silas Wright and by Marcy and by Seward. (Applause.) They were periods of high statesmanship, of wise public improvement, of government for the people and in the best interests of the people. (Applause.) But our government for the last ten years has been characterized by extravagance of expenditure in adpublic improvement, of kovernment for the people and in the best interests of the people. (Applause.) But our government for the last ten years has been characterized by extravagance of expenditure in administration and every possible effort to assault and degrade the bullot in legislation. The State would either have beeen bankrupt in its finances or grosning under a load of burdensome taxation to meet the knownpetence, the extravagance, of Democratic administration by its increase of officers, its increase of salaries, its adding of millions to the yearly budget, had not Republican statesmanship and Republican financial gentus provided the means by which from other sources than farm and factory, the home and store, should be supplied the income for carrying on our state government. (Applause.) It was a burden to these other sources, a burden which has produced irritation, and in some cases hardship. Nevertheless, the taxation was placed where it could be more easily and better borne than it could be if placed upon the active and individual industries of the Commonwealth. The Democratic organization is always claiming that it is the party of the people, always claiming that it is the party of the laboring man, always claiming that it is the party of the laboring man always claiming that it is far away from silk-stockingism and plutocracy. The laboring man and the man of limited means have no way of protecting themselves against the great power of wealth, against the strength of trusts and combinations except in the power of the ballot which they cast. Any legislation which interfers with the strength of that ballot, which weakens the purity of that ballot, is a blow in the interests of the corruptly managed corporations and trusts and municipal corruptlon against the power of the ballot which they cast. Any legislation which interfers with the strength of that ballot, which weakens the purity of that ballot, is a blow in the interests of the corruptly managed corporations and trusts and municipal corruptlon ag

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poration. (Applause.) It is only when his vote is nullified by fraud that he is deprived of the power which his manhood and citizenship give him. REPUBLICANS FOR AN HONEST VOTE.

During all these ten years the Republican party has done its best to give to the State a ballot law which would promote purity of elections and honesty of inspectors; done its best to give to the State of of inspectors; done its best to give to the State of New-York a ballot law by which the individual citizen should have the full strength and the full power of his individuality, his independence and his judgment. (Loud cheers.) Every time that there has been a Republican Hour, of Assembly they have passed such a law to find it defeated in a Democratic Senate. (Hisses.) Every time they have had a Republican Senate they have passed such a law to find it defeated by a Democratic Assembly. Every time they have had the Senate and Assembly they have passed such a law to find it defeated by a Democratic Governor. Vetoed why? Because experience had proved that the blanket ballot and the Australian system are not wise? Oh, no! Thirty States of the American Union have adopted and demonstrated the wisdom of the system. In every case its working has been to secure the safety of the ballot box and the integrity of the vote of the citizen. (Applause.) These laws have been defeated because combinations existed in the great cities and in the outlying boroughs to defeat the will of the people by fraud. The most peculiar exhibition of the advent of the Democratic machine to power has been its distrust of the people. It instantly begins to promote measures which will prevent the people from fairly recording their verifict, favorable or otherwise. It was this which led to the abolition of the bi-partisan police in the city of New-York, to the legislation for Brooklyn which permitted the accomplishment of the vote from the people to the inspectors of election to record as they saw fit; to the legislation for Troy, which surrounded the polis with thugs and murderers; to the legislation for Buffalo, which took out of the hands of the people and nut into the kands of a syndicate of inspectors New-York a ballot law by which the individual citi-

accomplice who confessed—put 2,000 fraudulent ballots into the box. Two thousand farmers, travelling miles and losing their day to cast their votes, upon the verdict of the American people, it passed the Government of the United States over to the defeated organization of 1890, organized, so far as the control of its caucuses and its principles are concerned, very much on the basis that it was in 1890. Now, after two years of this return to power, there is no rebellion, there is no astack upon the integrity of the Union, there is no astack upon the financial, the industrial and the laboring interests of the country which has produced as great losses of revenue in business, in employment and in wages, as great disaster in every department of industry as was occasioned by the Civil War. The Democratic party has been in tower in the State of New-York for ien years and to the Inited States for nearly two. Its own questions the state of New-York for the years and to the Inited States for nearly two. Its own questions to itself, in its irreconcilable differences and a disintegration, is the great Mississippi comunium: "Where am I art." Claughter)

CONTRASTS IN THIS STATE. friend, Gövernor Hill, who is always able, always plausible, and never so eloquent and never so plausible as in a had cause, says these are ancient questions—that they belong to the past, Gertsive lauchter). But the decision in the case of Maynard was handed down only a week ago, by which our highest court decided that the returns which seated the Democratic Senator from Dutchess were fraudillent and stolen. The people move slowly, it is difficult to arouse them. When they are aroused, no efforts at the ballot-box, no collusion of inspectors, no power of machines, can prevent their recording their will and punishing the guilty doud cheering. McKane and his associates are in State Prison, the inspectors of New-York who were guilty of these crimes against the ballot are in State Prison. It is but fair to say that they are in State Prison, it is but fair to say that they are in State Prison through the efforts in part of Democratic district-attorneys and the charges of Democratic district-attorneys and the charges of Democratic district-attorneys and the charges of Jemocratic district-attorneys and the charges of Jemocratic district on the machine which and promoted these through the same convictions as the individual Republican. The 100,600 majority which turned down Maynard was not a Republican victory, but a victory of the people, in which Republicans and Democratic allegential was not a Republican victory, but a victory of the people, in which Republicans and Democratic parts. There is no more interesting study at the present time than who is the Democratic party? Governor Hill says. If an a Democratic party? Governor Hill says. If and a Democratic party? While Mr. Grace and his Democratic party. The organization is like a dog which some years ago I found in the baggage-room at the Grand Central Depot, and noticing him there for several days asked the baggage man whose he was and where he came from any other election will kill the Democratic party. If do not know whose dog he is, nor where he came from how in

HILL AS A WOOER.

Standing upon the platform of Tammany Hall, standing upon the platform of the Machine Democracy of the State, standing upon the platform of Roswell P. Flower, standing upon the platform upon which Maynard stood last fall, standing upon the platform on which he denounced Cleveland, he exwhich Maynard stool last fall, Standing upon the platform on which he denounced Cleveland, he extends his arm to the Cleveland Democracy and to the Anti-Snappers, he throws his arms about Gaynor to find the Judge slipping away; he approach manner ex-Secretary Fairchild, to have been supported to the fact that the salvation of the Democratic party of the Markinstration of Mr. Cleveland into the Cleveland in the Administration of Mr. Cleveland in persistence of the persistence of the salvation of the Democratic party by the capture of Coudert and the declaration of E. Ellery Anderson that the millennium is indefinitely postponed because, if the Democratic were out of power, the times would be so good that the when he wooes the Sage of Grazin had the salvations; Senator Hill himself says; "Oh, Mr. Cleveland, I did defeat the confirmation for Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States which you sent to the Senate; I did predict that your course and your principles would destroy the personal party and lead a forform hope and provided the say of the fact that there is a telegraphic wire unbroken extending from Gray Gables to New-York, that the malls run regularly, and the President has a frank for his letters; so fast there are no physical or economical reasons why he should not give his indorsement to Governor Hill and the Democratic party of the New-York Sun" informs Mr. Ceveland of the fact that there is a telegraphic wire unbroken extending from Gray Gables to New-York, and a martyr and lead a forform hope and provided the confirmation for the fact that there is a telegraphic wire unbroken extending from Gray Gables to New-York, the malls run regularly, and the President has a frank for his letters; so fast there are no physical or economical reasons why he should not give his indorsement to Governor Hill and the Democratic party of the Nation, ne Sage of the Sage o platform on which he denounced Cleveland, tends his arm to the Cleveland Democracy and to the Anti-Snappers, he throws his arms about Gayno.

did you kick me downstairs?" (Convulsive laugh-

did you kick me downstairs?" (Convulsive laughter.)

The National battle, which is also upon us, is the time-honored contest between theory and experience. It will go on as long as humanity exists and as long as bumptiousness without opportunity or education seeks to run things for itself. (Applause.) I know and you know hundreds of young men who have come into competency of fortune accumulated by the sagacity and the experience of their fathers. The young man has graduated from college and absorbed the principles of political economy and the science of financial systems. He says, "Without disrespect to my father, if the old gentleman had known as much as I do, instead of leaving methese hundreds of thousands or these millions, he would have left me the fortune of a Rothschild or a Commodore Vanderbilt." (Laughter.) In a few years that young man comes to my office wanting to know if there is a vacancy among the clerkships in the depot or among the trainmen on the road where he could earn a modest living. (Laughter.)

IT STANDS FOR AMERICANISM. For thirty-two years the Republican party had

un the Government of the United States upon welldefined and thoroughly understood principles. The Republican party stood for America; it stands for Republican party stood for America; it stands for Americanism in its broadest sense. (Prolonged cheering.) It stands for the independence of the United States from all the rest of the world; it stands for the development of all the natural resources of the country; it stands for the benefit of main, for the founding of cities, for the building of railroads, for the extension of telegraph lines, for the digging of canals, for the growth of internal commerce, for the employment of our own people in our own country. (Applause.) It stands for the production within the borders of the United States of all the necessaries and all the possible luxuries which our people require. It does not legislate for factories in England, nor mills in France, nor industrial operations in Germany. (Applause.) It stands for the American farm, the American factory, the American mine, the American artisan, the American laborer and for American wages. (Long applause.) Its policy during the years it was in power advanced the United States to the head of nations in accumulated wealth, in the miles of its railways, for the transportation of the property and persons of the people, in the output of its factories and the product of its farms. (Applause.) As if to complete the picture, with all the splendors of industrial genius and all the inspiring coloring of prosperity, the culmination of everything which goes to make the greatness of a nation and of a people, came during the Administration of the last Republican President, Benjamin Harrison. (Prolonged cheers and applause.) Every mine was working, no matter what the metal, no matter what the mirela, every spindle buzzing and the fires of the furnaces were filled wards of the highest point ever known in this or any other country, while the purchasing power of a dollar was greater than it had ever been before (Applause.) The railways were rich in the vast commerce which they were carrying of the people distributing their prospects. (Applause.) But the theorist had so sodulously and so eloque Americanism in its broadest sense. (Prolonged cheering.) It stands for the independence of the

So it was that, in addition to the regular Dem ticket because the House of Representatives when Democratic had once passed a free silver coinage bill, and made it, therefore, one of the principles

Mr. Depew continued at length, discussing the effects of the Wilson bill and the Democratic tariff policy, and closed with a glowing culogy of Morton and Saxton,

Grover Cleveland hasn't registered, but he is a Democrat. All Republicans should reg-ister without fail. This is the last day but

YOUNG REPUBLICANS OUT IN FORCE. THEY HEAR GOOD SPEECHES LY SENATOR PRYE INGTON AVENUE OPERA HOUSE

The cold, disheartening rain of last evening had no appreciable effect upon the 1,000 or more sturdy Republicans who, in response to a call from the Young Men's Republican Club of the XVIIIth As-

Opera House to cheer their stantial research and the speakers who predicted their triumph on November 6. Headed by two brass bands the members of the club marched up Third-ave, cheering and gathering recruits as they marched. When Chairman Eingeruits as they marched the club was been a green, with recruits as they marched. When Chairman Em-stein stepped upon the stage he was greeted with tremendous applause, and this was the treatment accorded those who followed him.

The enthusiasm, which irrepressibly bubbled forth in frequent cheers for Morton and Saxton, Strong

and Goff and others, culminated when Colonel Rich-ard C. Shannon, candidate for Congress from the XIIIth District, was introduced. The reception given him was as genuine as it was deafening, and it was several minutes before he could make himself heard. He thanked his hearers for their hearty welcome, but cautioned them that it was not the personality of a candidate, but the principles he represented which should be borne in mind.

Senator William P. Frye, of Maine, was the next speaker, and he dwelt at great length upon the tariff issue. In answering President Civeland's cry of despair, when the bill was presented, "How can we face the American people with such eriminal discrimination." Senator Frye replied that they could not face them, but that the American people were going to face them, and this campaign was but the beginning. "I always had an idea," he said, "that the Democratic party, after being out of hushness for thirty years, would forget the first principles of it. I did not believe that a bundle of negations could be made a bundle of affirmations, or that a party which had been pulling down could ever build up. And their record has shown that I was not mistaken."

Mayor Schleren as the presiding officer. The Mayo had a hearty reception.

When the Mayor introduced J. Sloat Fassett as a man known and honored from one end of the State to the other, there was tremendous and enthusiastic appliance. When quiet was restored, ex-Senator Fassett said it seemed to him that Brooklyn was aircady awake to the situation. A change was inceded in the State government, and it would be secured. A change was needed in Washington, and would be secured. A change was magnificent, but it would be worth more in the ballot box. Every Republican must be registered or his interest in politics would be as idle as cheering.

In continuing, Mr. Fassett said that this campaign involved the questions in relation to the choice of Congressmen and Governor. In 1892 a change was secured, and "no one had had much change was secured, and "no one had had much

THE VICE-PRESIDENT SPEAKS. HE ADDRESSES 500 PEOPLE IN A HALL WHICH MIGHT HOLD 2500.

was an array of empty benches in Tivoli Hall, at Fifth-ave, and Second-st., Brooklyn, last evening, where Vice-President Stevenson was the principal speaker. He was not invited to speak in the Academy of Music, but only at a ward meeting in one quarter of the city. There were only about 160 people there in a house holding 2,500. Thomas E. Pearsall, at whose house Mr. Steverson dined, presided. Mr. Stevenson discussed the tariff question,

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ALIKE,

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announced that he would be unable to leave the Windsor Theatre in time to get to the church in Suillvan-st.
Other speakers were Alfred R. Conkling, Cornelius
Van Cott, John H. Mitchell, T. Thomas Fortune and
the Rev. R. O. C. Benjamin.

FEW WORKINGMEN THERE.

SENATOR HILL SPEAKS IN COOPER UNION

HALL.

THE ABSENCE OF E. ELLERY ANDERSON, F. R. COUDERT AND A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT CAST A DAMPER ON

It was rumored yesterday that the new pillars of the Democratic State machine, E. Ellery Anderon and Frederic R. Coudert, would attend their friend David B. Hill at Cooper Union last night and when the Senator appeared on the platform without E. Ellery and Frederic R. there were apparent indications of disappointment in the Another thing which had been rum in the afternoon was that President Cleveland had written a letter, and that it would be read at this meeting of Democratic laboring men in Cooper Union. Unfortunately for Democratic harmony, the letter did not come, and so the meeting was opened inder two extremely disappointing circumstances inder two extremely dispersion of the laboring men of It was called a meeting of the laboring men of New-York and Brooklyn, but a small minority representation of labor was there. To be sure, the hall was filled, and even uncomfortably filled, and at time there were symptoms of riot when the curiosity of those who could not see Senator Hill got the better of them and they tried to push down oward the platform. Laboring men who have earned the lesson of Democratic hard times were tations to hear Democratic arguments for the elecof Senator Hill. Labor cannot be convinced by the so-called arguments of Democratic campaign orators. The people who were at the meeting were mostly attracted there out of curiosity to see Senator Hill and on the reports of the expected presenhis new bodyguard, E. Ellery Anderson and

Senator Hill prefaced the speech which he has already delivered several times in this neighbor-hood with some remarks on what he had done for same a song of how "ever since he and that as long as he lived he would aphold the dignity of labor. He took occasion to the bliotic Democratic campaign story about Mr. Morton's coachman, but his remarks on the whetance "Three cheers for the n as Governor gay, us this and that." He had brought with him all the facts in relation to the many good things he said he had done for the laboring men, and he succeeded in delivering many dull and stupid passages from the speeches of David B Hill to the laboring men on various occasions. He informed the meeting that despite his vote against the present tariff bill he thought it a pretty good thing, and he hoped that it would not be counted against the Democratic party. Then he thought for a minute, evidently of E. Ellery, and these he said how united the Democratic party was.

some officer, and rolled off arguments of all consists at a fact, and rolled off arguments of all consists with the supporters present, who were responsible for the enthusiasm born of nothing, which greeted or the enthusiasm born of nothing, which greeted every third word of the Senator's long speech. A long list of vice-presidents and secretaries was read, but the names when not those of the leaders of labor in this city and Brooklyn.

Some of the Democrats of Long Island City issued yesterday afternoon to a speech from issued yesterday afternoon to a speech from Senator Hill at the Courthouse in that place. According to the programme, the supporters of the According to the programme, the supporters of the programme and continued should

LIVELY CHEERS FOR FASSETT. AN IMMENSE CROWD LISTENS TO HIS ARGUMENTS

IN THE BROOKLYN PALACE BINK.

Intense interest was taken by the Republicans Brooklyn last evening in the address of J. Sloat Fassett on the issues of the campaign, for in spite of the rain they turned out in such numbers that they filled the Palace Rink, which holds twice as many people as the Academy of Music. Much enthusiasm was shown, and ex-Senator Fassett's clever dissection of Senator Hill, and his clear-cut presentation of the issues of the campaign, were re-ceived with many outbursts of applause. Joseph Benjamin called the meeting to order, and presented

change was secured, and "no one had had much change since then.", (Laughter and applause.) The Democrats were as liberal in promises then as now. The Democratic election in 1892 was a rev branches of the Government were Democratic and the times had been the hardest this century ever saw. The army of the unemployed had steadily increased. Only the Sugar Trust and the Whiskey Trust had made money. The only enthusiasts enlisted in Coxey's army. The cost to the country

Trust had made money. The only enthusiasts enlisted in Coxey's army. The cost to the country had been almost incalculable. The depreciation of values amounted to the colossal figures of \$5,999,000,000,000 or twice as much as the Democratic experiment of 1861 cost.

Mr. Fassett then discussed the policy of protection. He said his faith in Secretary Carlisle was saily shaken by the revelation of his calibre in chasing out of the country a poor coachman, Claughter and applause.) There had been peanut politicians before, but never a statesman of so microscopic character.

The speaker asked what had been accomplished by the Democrats. (A voice, "Empty dinnerpails"; another. "Empty pockets.") Cleveland had asked how the people could be faced with such outrageous discriminations. Well. Cleveland wasn't facing the people. He had the decency to go duck-shooting. (Applause.)

Then the Governorship Mr. Fassett said: "The issue of goost government, of honest politics, between honesty and Tammanyism, is before the people this fail. There is a long list of crimes charged up against the ringleaders of Democracy, illustrating in practice false political philosophy. Senator Hill's philosophy is of the bottomics by the means. If you can't win by fair means, who by corrupting, if you can't win by corrupting, win by killing. If the courts are against you, say "Injunctions don't go. If you can't win this way, steal the returns. If you find men to give a false record, keep them out of jail, give them high office, and if ordinary offices fail, try and put them on the bench of the Court of Appeals." (Long-continued applause.)

Jesse Johnson spoke on Constitutional amendments, and George W. Palmer, candidate for Controller, and J. A. Stewart also spoke.

Stephen J. Meeker and Moses Plant, two of the Democratic Assembly nominees in Newark, have de-clined to run, and the committee to fill vacancies are "hustling" about trying to get men who are willing to be sacrificed to take their places on the ticket. This makes nine altogether who have de-clined.

THE LADIES AND THE TIGER

A BIG ANTI-TAMMANY MASS-MEETING UNDER THE AUSPICES OF WOMEN.

ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT LOW, CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, HENRY GEORGE AND

DR. PARKHURST.

At the mass-meeting held by the Women's Municipal League in Cooper Union yesterday after-noon, the large hall again was taxed to its utmost capacity, but on this occasion men were admitted. and they constituted a large majority of the audience. President Seth Low, of Columbia College, was chairman, and was the first speaker to address the meeting. He spoke of the activity of the women in the present campaign, and said that it was an indication of its unusual character, and meant the uprising of an outraged people against the tyranny which had oppressed them. "There is no parallel condition of affairs," he con-tinued, "except that which existed in this city in 1872. The present endeavor to rid the city of corrup tion will be. I hope, as successful as it was then. This woman's movement is not born of accident, but of the deep stirring up of the body politic, and with the earnestness and perseverance daily shown by the women in their efforts to defeat the organization which has been the main cause of this corruption, how can it escape the utter downfall which it

URGED TO PERSUADE THEIR FRIENDS TO REGISTER.

President Low then urged the women to keep the voters in town during the time of registration, and to show them their duty as citizens.

Charles S. Fairchild was introduced by the speaker as "one who has always opposed Tammany Hall." Mr. Fairchild declared that he had opposed Tammany Hall each year, excepting four, since 1868, and gave as his reason for so doing that "the system on which Tammany Hall is founded is at war with the interests of both the city and the Nation." The women were appealed to to use their moral influence to "right matters," and to "obtain their own freedom."

Henry George was introduced as the next speaker, and a slight diversion from the subject at hand and much laughter was caused by the discomfiture of Mr. George, who, in attempting to move the speaker's stand, presumably to give himself more room for energetic gesture, disconnected the gas tubing from a lamp and created a little excitement. Mr. George began his speech by an arraignment of Tammany Hall and incidental mention of his land theory. He continued by say-ing that he believed much of the existing mis-government had been caused by the lack of woman's influence in governing

"I care very little," he added, "whether women vote or not, but when the question of government affects the home and family it ought to be the strongest argument why women should be intersted in good government." Mr. George explained his personal attitude in politics, and his mention of Hill was received with hisses, but his declara-tion that if forced to choose between two sets of Protectionists he would say "give me the Repub licans every time" was greeted with loud applause If Grant is re-elected," he continued, "it will be positive proof that there is no public virtue left in New-York." Turning toward Dr. Parkhurst, he

'I had no sympathy with Dr. Parkhurst when h first started his crusade. I do not believe that vice can be suppressed and virtue instilled by penal laws. But I must yield my meed of admiration for the wonderful manner in which he has carried on this fight, and, I am glad to say, has succeeded. (Ap-plause.) The rottenness which has been exposed by plause.) The rottenness which has been exposed by his perseverance should bring the blush of shame to every citizen's face, even if his work does not show concrete results at the next election. All over the country to-day there is a stronger disregard than ever before for party, and a deeper desire for some-hing that is pure and honorable in politics." (Ap-dause.)

In introducing Dr. Parkhurst President Low made

poetic allusion to the "stormy petrel," which is d to fly over the waters preceding a storm, and added that he had never understood that it was necessary for the petrel to hear claser relationship to the storm than this. As Dr. Parkhust stepped forward, the ripple of laughter which had been caused by the applied legend was changed to tre nendous applause, which continued for several I am to speak twice more to-day," Dr. Park-

hurst began, "and as your hearts, doubtless, are full to overflowing with the sentiments which have been put before you so strongly, I will speak briefly. I want first to congratulate you women The subject was broached several weeks ago that women could succeed on certain lines better than men, and the women already have demonstrated that it was not merely a supposition, but a fact. You are doing what we men never could have accomplished. If this woman's Municipal League becomes a permanent organization, as I hope and believe that it will, your lines will be more clearly defined, and you will pass naturally from one point of achievement to another, but you are doing the thing which is most needed at the present moment, and that is compelling the entire community to think. The subject was broached several weeks ago that

and that is compelling the entire community to think.

Dr. Parkhurst continued by saying that he wanted to speak of a delicate matter, and that while he hoped that he should hurt no one's feelings, he thought best to be frank.

Thave heard several times lately," he said, "of something like this. One woman will say, "I am going to help Dr. Parkhurst,' another will say, "I am not going to help Dr. Parkhurst,' Ladles, you are not helping me, but I am trying to help you. (Applause) "My prime motive in this work has been interest in the rising generation. In ten or twenty years this city will be governed by the boys of to-day. Remember it, all of you." An illustration was given of the death of children by asphyxiation, and what would be thought of any one who stood by and indifferently watched their suffering and death. This is the case exactly, he added, with the children of this city. They are being morally asphyxiated, and as I have no children of my own, I consider them all mine in a certain sense, and they must be brought up in a purer atmosphere."

Reference was made to a recent interview with a public man who had that day been talking with a prominent Tammany official, and who was quoted as baving said in dismal tones: "We are going to be fearfully waxed." Dr. Parkhurst spoke of his mental condition as disturbed by conflicting emotions — by that sucess had attended so many of his efforts and sorrow at the disclosures daily made before the Lexow Committee. Mr. Goff was mentioned as "our friend and coming Recorder." which remark was greeted with cheers and applause. A complete subversion of the entire Tammany system was declared to be the only thing which would have any lasting effect, and he added: "Tammany must be destroyed root and branch, and it will be by the help of God and woman."

Mrs. Lowell was unable to be present, but from among her associates there were seated upon the platform Mrs. George Haven Putnam, Mrs. James Herbert Morse, Mrs. James A. Scrymser, Mrs. Robert B Minturn, Miss Minturn, Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. Seth Low Mrs. Almon Goodwin, Mrs. M. F. Gilbert, Mrs. Henry George, Mrs. Robert Ellack, of Pelbam Manor; Mrs. Robert Abbe, or Elback, of Pelbam Manor; Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. De Castro, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Julius H. Brown, Mrs. M. G. Holder and Mrs. Charles Spofford.

ENTHUSIASTIC AND ACTIVE WORK. MANY MEETINGS IN THE WOMEN'S ANTI-TAM-MANY CRUSADE HELD IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE CITY.

The enthusiasm of the women who have interested themselves in the municipal campaign was undiminished yesterday, and even though the weather scemed to be on Tammany's side in its efforts to keep them at home, they were out in good numbers to attend the several meetings which took place in different parts of the city. In the afternoon meeting was held at the De Witt Memorial Church, No. 280 Rivington-st., at which over 200 per ple, mostly women, were present. Mrs. C. L. S. Bainbridge presided and addressed the audience in practical way, referring directly to the condition of the homes, and advising the women how best to nfluence their husbands both to vote and to vote well, and in this way to secure both liberty and reform. Miss L. W. Betts spoke of the condition of the East Side tenement-houses, and Dr. Catharine Townsend gave a general statement of public af-fairs as influenced by the existing city government. An enthusiastic meeting was held last evening at No. 2,089 Third-ave., at which the usual custom

was reversed, and instead of a body of womer being addressed by men, a large body of Italian voters was addressed mostly by women. The women who were invited to be present, were Mrs. M. Pomeroy, Mrs. Emma Beckwith, Mrs. Mary F. Kelly, Mrs. L. M. Knight, and Mrs. S. G. Bartlett,

Kelly, Mrs. L. M. Knight, and Mrs. S. G. Bartlett, of Toledo, Ohio. Among the men speakers were "Brick" Pomeroy, and N. Coroforti, who spoke both in English and Italian.

At No. 423 East Seventy-fifth-st., a small meeting of Hohemlan women was held. A meeting was also held at the Rev. Dr. Wilson's church, at Eightteenth-st. and Eighth-ave.

The headquarters of the Committee of Seventy were visited yesterday by a number of women who are taking a lively interest in the campaign. Prominent among the number was Mrs. Charles F. McLean, of the Women's Municipal League, who was in quest of speakers for the Anti-Tammany meeting to be held this evening, especially for working-girls, at No. 17 West Twenty-eighth-st., at 8-15 o'clock. Manager Jerome received Mrs. McLean, and extended an invitation to all the members of the Municipal League to visit the headquarters of the Seventy early and often. Ex-Judge Noah Davis will preside at the meeting this evening, and Mr. Roome,



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the Executive Officer of the Consolidated Campaigna Clubs, will be one of the speakers. It was announced yesterday at the Women's Municipal League Headquarters that a parlor meeting would be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. John D. Townsend, at which Mrs. George Haven Putnam will preside. It was said also that Stein and Daniell, the dry-goods merchants, had offered to distribute 500 campaign leaflets through their stores.

An Anti-Tammany rally, under the auspices of the Woman's Republican Association, will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Lincoln clubrooms, Abingdon Square. Dr. Parkhurst, Colonel A. S. Bacon, and Captain "Jack" Crawford will be among the speakers.

TO MAKE THE TIGER HARMLESS.

A number of women who are enlisted in the anti-Tammany movement and who have already done much in the cause of good government and reform met yesterday at the house of Mrs. R. J. Cross, No. 6 Washington Square, North, to discuss the situation and devise means for making the tiger harm-

showed the same enthusiasm and willingness to work in their way that characterized their former meetings. Mrs. Goodwin presided and the following were among the speakers: Mrs. A. J. Richardson, Dr. Jane E. Robbins, Mrs. J. A. Scrymser and Mrs.

ENTHUSIASM FOR GENERAL HASTINGS. Chester, Penn., Oct. 25.-Chester gave an enthusi-

astic welcome to General Hastings, the Republican andidate for Governor, to-night. The Republican lubs paraded the streets with a display of fireworks and music filled the air. The meeting in the works and music filled the air. The meeting in the Opera House was attended by 3,000 persons, among whom were many women. When General Hastings was introduced cheer after cheer went up. He said it was one of the most wonderful receptions he had experienced in his six weeks tour of the State. He spoke for three-quarters of an hour, reviewing the Wilson Tariff bill and discussing Pennsylvania's great industrial interests. Speeches were also made by George B. Orlady, ex-Secretary of State Charles W. Stone and General James W.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—General Hastings addressed an overflowing mass-meeting at Industrial Hall, tonight. He arrived on a special train at 9:30, and hight. He arrived on a special train at 9:30, and was driven at once to the hall, where his appearance on the platform was the signal for hearty and long-continued applause. His speech was on the same lines as the many delivered by him throughout the State in the last six weeks. General Hastings said to-night that he acepted the proposition made in the newspapers this morning that at Norristown on November 3 he shall address the Singerly meeting and that Colonel Singerly shall address the Republican meeting.

NEWPORT'S CITY ELECTION. Newport, R. L. Oct. 25 .- Newport's city election

yesterday resulted in the choice of a Republican City Council in both branches. John Waters, Democrat, was elected Mayor. Upon the face of the Warden's returns, John P. Sandborn, Repub-lican, had a majority of 36 over Waters, but the Second Ward showed a deficit of 112 votes for Waters. The official count gave Waters a majority The present Republican City Treasurer is reelected by a handsome majority, and for School Committee four Republicans and one Democrat are chosen. The Board of Aldermen stands three Republicans and two-Democrats, as at present, and the Common Council, ten Republicans and five Democrats. This is a gain of one for the Republicans.

MIDDLETOWN REPUBLICANS AROUSED. Middletown, Conn., Oct. 25 (Special) .- A grand Republican rally was held in the Middlesex Opers House this evening. Two thousand or more loyal Republicans were present, and listened with deep interest and frequent applause to the advice of Stephen W. Kellogg, of Waterbur and the telling remarks of Joseph Barbour, of Hartford. Republican sentiment is running high, and the city will probably go solid for Coffin, Cooke and the rest of the ticket.

NO COMPROMISE WITH THE WEAVERS. Fall River, Mass., Oct. 25.-The manufactures have united in making a firm stand against the demands of the weavers for any form of compro-mise. In reply to a letter of Secretary Whitehead, with a view to the settlement of the present differences, a letter has been sent by the manufacturers describing their efforts to end the trouble and de-

clining to treat with Whitehead. The letter created a profound impression in this city, inasmuch as there was hope existing all day that the manufacturers would make some sort of satisfactory arrangement with the petitioning weavers. It is not the purpose of the manufac-turers to shut down their mills at present, and they will not unless they are compelled to do so for the protection of their property.

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